travels?

rophet had 23,000 Indiana. It was never known how many Indians were killed, for the most of the bedies were carried off. But the Indians themselves admitted to losing more than Harrison had soldiers. General Tipton killed twelve Indians behind one tree. He shot two and then he clubbed his gun and killed ten more. There is no doubt about that. It can't be rubbed out. After the battle was over the dead Indians just ay piled up around the tree where Tipton plaughtered them. Tipton had charge of the prdnance, and he had a desperate fight to keep the Indians from capturing it. He was the man who bought the ground on which the bat-tle was fought. He bought it and gave it to the State on condition that the State was to keep it fenced and in proper condition. The State senced it with wood, the leaves piled up against the fence and the locomotives set fire to the leaves. The fence was burned and the battleground lay open for some years. Then the heirs brought suit to recover the ground because the State hadn't kept its agreement. They were about to gain the suit, when the State made an appropriation and had the iron fence built. A man named Harding, down at Lafayette, did the work and got out a patent on this particular kind of tence."

Uncle Tommy was persuaded not to go into the merits of the fence and resumed his recollections of the battle as obtained from survivors, among them his uncle, John W. Loop, still living, he said, near Dayton. Loop was sixteen at the time of the fight, and must now be ninetyfive. Mr. Abbott admitted that his relative was quite feeble.

"Harrison lost two of his Generals," Uncle Tommy said. "One was Gen. Joe Daviess, of Kentucky, who had charge of the reserves. forget who the other was, The Indians swarmed up over the point like bees. They came from the swamp on both sides. They crowded Harrison's soldiers back from the camp clear up to where the town is now. Then Daviess just brought up the reserves and drove them back into the swamp. You see, the Indians, they thought they would make a complete surprise. but Harrison was ready for them. He mistrusted they were up to something. The night before they tried to get him to camp in one place, and his pioneers who went shead every night and decided on the camping ground had picked out the point. The Indians had promised the night before that they would treat in the morning. Harrison had been pressing them and pressing them all the way up from Vincennes, and had reached within sight of Prophet's Town. He thought they acted too friendly, so when he went into samp that night he had the men sleep with their elothes all on and their arms beside them, ready for action at a moment's notice. That was the reason the Indians found the soldiers prepared for them when they came out of the swamp and rushed up the sides of the point at 3 o'clock in the morning. Harrison was an early riser. He was just pulling on his boots, when the Indians filled the first sentry."

Uncle Tommy. "It is just over the cave where we used to kill so many rattlesnakes -- thirtyeight big yellow fellows in one day. Well, just to the right, and a little above the big a smaller one with a ledge on the back, and a projecting piece on the side. That is the Prophet's Chair, There the Prophet sat all the time the battle was going on, resting with his back against the ledge and his arm against the projecting piece. He had told the Indians they would surely wipe out the soldiers, and while they fought he sat there and sung sones and interceded with the Great Spirit for his forces. The cannon was down at the extreme end of the point and the soldiers turned it so that it would sweep along both sides and satch the Indians as they climbed up out of the swamp. Those big scars and cuts you see high up on the sides of the oak trees were made by

"You've been over to Prophet's Rock?" asked

the cannon balls. "General R. M. Johnson," continued Uncle Tommy, "had charge of the outposts. He was on the ticket for Vice-president with Van Buren in 1840, when the Whigs elected Harrison and Tyler. That was the hottest campaign this sountry ever knew. They used to try to get Johnson to say something against Harrison's conduct at the battle of Tippecanoe, but he pever would. I remember Johnson was one of the speakers at a great meeting in Dayton. He was talking about the battle, and some Demoerat in the crowd shouted: " Where was Harrison! Wasn't he hiding be-

hind the saddle-bags? "And Johnson replied: 'I am not here to malign my general. Harrison was at the head of his troops at Tippecanoe, as a brave general ought to be.'

"General Johnson was the man who killed Tecumsehat the battle of the Thames, in Canada, about a year after the battle of Tippecance. Harrison had followed the Indians over the line and attacked them and the British near Chatham and whipped them. In the fight Johnson saw Tecumseh come charging down on him with his tomahawk lifted and shot him. He noticed just how the Indian was riding and how he fell, and after the battle he went back and found Tecumseh's body. He got down and peeled a strip of skin off the Indian's back. It was about four inches wide and two feet long, and looked like an eelskin. General Johnson used to carry it around in his pocket and pull it out when making political speeches. I've seen it many a time. The Democrats made a good deal out of having on their ticket the man who killed Tecumseb. They used that to try to offset the popularity of General Harrison, but it wouldn't work. The Johnsons have got that piece of Tecumseh's bide in the family yet, I under-

Uncle Tommy stopped long enough to promise a neighbor to get the mail when he went to the postoffice, and proceeded with his interesting reminiscences of the campaign of 1840.

"They couldn't get Johnson to say anything against Harrison's courage. Harrison was the dol of the people because of his bravery. Johnson was a brave man, too. He was brave enough to free his wife and marry her. The Whigs brought it up against him, but it didn't hurt him. The Democrats got up all sorts of stories against Harrison. During the campaign Harrison went around and shewed himself on the platform, but he didn't make any "My friends will speak for me.' One of the things the Democrats raised against Gen. Harrison was that he was an old granny. They used to riz up paddles in petticoats, put caps on their heads and call them 'Harrison.' Some of the Democrats would fasten petticoats to the phimneys of their houses, and some would put them up in high trees and then rub tar on the trunks of the trees, so that the Whige couldn't climb up to take them down. Those were hot

The old man shook his head as he declared there had never been a campaign since that of 1840 to compare with it.

"In those days," he continued, "Kentucky was a great Whig State, and thousands of Kentuckians used to come up into Ohio to celebrate. They came by the canal, and the Demograts living along the canal did all they could to aggravate them. They used to take long ropes and fasten them to high trees, so that the pet ticoat grannies would hang over and the canal boats would have to pass under. Many a time I've seen the Whigs ruin their clothes climbing the tar-covered trees to take down the petticoats. I reccollect one old woman, Mrs. Kaiser, who stood out with a shotgun by the canal, and declared she'd shoot anybody who tried to take the petticoat down from her chimney: But we got around her, took the shotgun away from her, and brought the petticoat down. Old Johnny Ezel and four other men lay beside a tree with their guns, and swore a petticoat they had put up shouldn't come town. A delegation of 500 Whigs came along, going up to Dayton, and they took that petticoat out of the tree in two minutes. Johnny and his men wouldn't have lived if they had tried to stop 'em. The women were worse than the men. Many a time I've seen 'em run out of their houses, as the canal packet loaded with Whigs was going by, and shake their petticoats and scream, 'Ah, petti-

"There was great rivalry between Kentucky and Ohio as to which would give General Harrison the biggest vote. They got up a bet. It Kantucky gave the most Harrison votes al Kentucky was to be invited to a free dinner by Ohio. If Ohio won Kentucky was to give Ohio the dinner. Kentucky won and the dinner was given at Dayton. I remember it well, for I was marshal of the day. We gave a free dinner to 40,000 people that day. And then Harrison went to Washington and was murdered." Uncle Tommy stopped a moment, and then, as if anticipating any expression of incredulity he added: "There is no doubt in the world

Harrison was poisoned by the secessionists, the same as Zachary Taylor was-old Rough and The old man got up from his bench, lowed it

was mail time and started for the postoffice.

THE INDIAN VERSION. Long after the battle of Tippecance the Indians told scrap by scrap the history of it from their side. They said that the Prophet had inspired the attack. The first plot was to do nothing until morning and then hold a pretended pow wow with Harrison, after which the most of them were to withdraw for consultation, leaving two Winnebagoes, who, fired by religious zeal, were to sacrifice themselves in an attempt to assassinate Governor Harrison. But during the night the Prophet changed the plan. He spent the hours till midnight over his incantations, and then he said to the war-

"The time to attack has come. They are in your power. They sleep now and will never awake. The omens are all favorable. The Great Spirit will give light to us and darkness to the white man. Their builets shall not harm

how the battle was going. He replied by mes-senger: "Fight on, it will soon be as I told you." But when the beaten warriors came flocking into Prophet's Town they asked the prophet what he meant by his false predictions. He tried to explain by telling them that during his incantations his wife touched the sacred vessel

and spoiled the charm. "You are a liar!" retorted one indignant warrior, "for you told us the white people were dead or crazy, when they were in all their senses and fought like devils."

The Indian town, with its stores of corn, was hastily abandoned that very morning. A day or two later the retreating Indians met Tecumseh coming with the re-enforcements. The chief was very angry when he heard the news, and grabbing the Prophet by the hair he shook him hard and threatened to kill him.

The Prophet went into retirement with a little band of Shawnees on Wildcat creek, and there he lived until he was moved west of the Mississippi. The secret of his inspiration came out later, when, after the war of 1812, the British government bestowed a pension on him, and paid it regularly until he died, near Kansas City, in 1834.

General Harrison remained on the battle-field only one day. During that time the dead were gathered and put in trenches. A detachment was sent across to Prophet's Town only to find it deserted. The troops helped themselves to the stores of corn, destroyed the town as far as they could, and then rejoined the main body. On the second morning after the battle the contents of the baggage wagons were burned to make room for the wounded, and the little army started back to Vincennes.

Governor Harrison made one more effort to conciliate Tecumseh, but the chief returned his answer from Canada: "No: I have taken sides with the king, my

father, and I will suffer my bones to bleach upon this shore before I will recross that stream to join in any council of neutrality." Twenty years after the battle, in 1830, the report obtained circulation that the trenches had been dug open by wolves or by Indians, and that the bones of the soldiers were scattered about on the surface. At an appointed time there was a memorial-gathering on the ground. The bones were collected and placed in a pit An oration was pronounced by the talented Edward S. Hannegan, afterward United States Senator. The sacred spet was inclosed, but the posts and boards long ago disappeared. As he stops in his war upon the weeds and leans upon his scythe to rest Custodian Erastus Smith pledges his word and that of the State of Indiana that there shall be, shortly, a suitable monument placed above the bones, the resting place of which is only marked now by a depres sion in the sod.

GENERAL HARRISON'S WORK.

graphical Method.

Indianapolis Special in Philadelphia Press. General Harrison has now got his work in such a shape that he can complacently and with some assurance contemplate plans for rest and recreation this summer. Aside from the attention required by callers and his correspondence, his time during the last few days has been largely occupied by General Lew Wallace, who will write the biography of the General. General Wallace has spent several hours a day at the Harrison residence talking with the General on the subject of his life, examining family records, and giving shape to the preliminary work.

Only two things have been permitted to interrupt the progress of this work. One is the attention that General Harrison gives to callers, and the other is the League base-ball games that are now being played in this city. General Wallace is passionately fond of the national game, and has never been known to miss a contest if he could possibly be present. Notwithstanding the extraordinary demand for rushing his work, the distinguished author regularly every afternoon at 3 o'clock tells his stenographer that enough has been done for that day, and together they go off to the base-ball grounds. The illustrious warrior and author watches a game with the live interest that he would probably evince in viewing the movements of an army in battle. It is said that at his home, Crawfordsville, Ind., he is the principal patron of an amateur club, which ranks as one of the best in the State League, and he has never been known to miss a game on the home grounds. General Wallace's plan of work in preparing General Harrison's biography is somewhat original. All the information that he can gather in his talks with General Harrison or in his researches for data, he has taken down by his stenographer at the time, and each evening these notes are written out. He reads these reports through two or three times, and then, satisfied that he has in his mind all the facts, with an idea as to just where and how he will make use of them, he throws the stenographic reports aside, not to be taken up again unless it is found that there is unavoidable need for it. He has already begun dictating the biography and be expects to have the work completed in about two weeks. With the biography out of the way, General

Harrison will permit only three things to occupy his time as matters of duty afterwards. These will be his correspondence, his callers and general attention to some features of the campaign that it will be necessary for him to personally keep an eye upon. He has determined to not permit himself to be overburdened with work. In speaking of the matter he said: "I have been under extraordinary restraint during the last few days, and I have been doing a great deal of work, but I am now at a point where I can see my way clear, and I shall not allow myself to get more on my hands than I can easily do. shall be up with my correspondence in a day or two more, and then I think I may take things a little easier. I see the newspapers say I have been working until 11 o'clock every night. That is not true. I never work at night. I will not take any such risks of becoming overworked. I feel that I owe it to myself and my family to rest at night, and I make it a rule to do so. In subsequent conversation General Harrison said that he had just been made a member apolis. "I think," he said, "that I shall devote a couple of days a week fly casting out at Broad Ripple. I suppose I will be rather awkward with a reel now, as it has been several years since I have cast a fly, but I shall have skillful companions and I'll have a good opportunity for learning over again what I have lost in the manner of skill. Besides, with three of us, we are pretty sure to not return home empty-handed." Broad Ripple is a delightful little fishing resort seven miles distant from Indianapolis. The General will begin his fly casting from there on next Tuesday if nothing occurs in the meantime to cause a postponement of his first fishing

A Change of Banners.

Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise. The Democrats are already very tired of the red bandanna as an emblem. They are making desperate efforts to change the subject from dirty handkerchiefs to Chinese flags. As Mr. Cleveland is now, under the facts brought out by their own too-hasty investigation, recognized as a friend of Chinese immigration, the Chinese flag will suit admirably as a Democratic banner.

Recent Conversion.

Minneapolis Tribune. Mr. Thurman said, in reply to a colored delegate who was on the notification committee, and who had promised him 3,000 colored votes in Illinois, "Slavery is dead and we are glad of it." This may be all true now, but the "we" alluded to was mighty sorry when it happened. "We" also opposed colored suffrage until it was forced upon "we" by Republican votes.

The Kind of Man Harrison Is.

Minneapolis Tribune. Harrison is a worthy representative of the best element in the American people. Able and modest, a model citizen, husband and father, ever ready to respond at the call of duty and always ready to fight for principle and conviction, he possesses a strength that will grow because it inspires confidence and regard.

Will Regret It Now. Kansas City Journal. General Sherman has always announced most positively that ne did not desire a presidential

nomination, but it is dollars to dimes that a pang of regret went through his honest, brave old heart when he read how anxious all the pretty girls of Indiana were to kiss Gen. Har-A Suspicious Democrat.

The talk about the Republican managers abandoning New York to the Democrats is all flapdoodle. They will undoubtedly do their best to carry that State until the polls are closed on the 6th of November next, and we advise the Democratic managers to make a note of the fact.

Should Explain. Boston Journal. Those Democratic papers which have long

denounced the "infamy" of imposing a duty on

wood pulp for making paper should explain the course of the House Democrats in putting it back on the dutiable list after the Mills bill bad put it on the free list. A Good Suggestion.

Garden City Herald. Democrats ought to keep their mouths shut about the Senate's slowness in confirming Melville Fuller's appointment until the Democratic House agrees to admit Dakota to the Union.

IT is the intrinsic merit alone of Hall's Veg-While the battle progressed the Prophet sat it great popularity for restoring the natural on the rock and sang. Word was brought him

SIGNS OF COMING SUCCESS.

Michigan Sends Greetings to General Harrison Through a Delegation.

The Occasion Is Marked by Short Speeches and an Interchange of Social Courtesies, In Which Everybody Finds Pleasure.

Expressions from Those Who Make and Observe the Current of Events.

General Fairchild Gives Assurances of Gains in Wisconsin and Mr. Morrison Tells of the Irish Vote in New York.

A MICHIGAN DELEGATION.

People of Benton Harbor Assure General Harrison of Their Good Will.

Last night General Harrison received the first delegation of visitors from outside of the State, sixty people from the beautiful little city of Benton Harbor, on the east shore of Lake Michigan. They left their home yesterday morning at 7 o'clock in a special car, decorated with Harrison and Morton banners, and arrived here at 3:30, after a pleasant trip. They were met at the depot by a committee, at the head of which was the Hon. Stanton J. Peelle. Leaving the Bates House directly after tea, they were taken to General Harrison's residence. Nearly half the delegation were ladies. The call was one of the pleasantest General Harrison has yet received. When the visitors had ranged themselves around a circle in the two parlors, Gen. and Mrs. Harrison, bowing to the audience, entered the front room. Gen. L. M. Ward, a Michigan delegate to the late convention, then stepped forward and said:

"General, a few lattice and gentlemen bailing from the southwestern corner of Michigan, residents of a village by the lake, business men, and young men and maidens, one old soldier who was with your brigade from its organization until its muster out, and also one survivor of the celebrated campaign of '40, a voter at that time, desire to be presented to you and your good wife, and also to be permitted to clasp the hand which will, in the near future, be invested and intrusted with that presidential symbol of peace, of law and of veto power."

When General Ward had finished his remarks General Harrison, advancing a step or two to-

wards him, replied: "This visit, my friends, is exceptional in some of its features. Already in the brief time since my nomination, I have received various delegations, but this is the first delegation that has visited me from outside the borders of my own State. Your visit is also exceptional and very gratifying in that you have brought with you the ladies of your families to grace the occasion and to honor me by their presence. I am glad to know that while the result of the convention at Chicago brought disappointment to you, it has not left any sores that need the ointment of time for their healing. Your own favored citizen, distinguished civilian and brave soldier, Gen. Alger, was among the first and among the most cordial to extend to me his congratulations and the assurance of his earnest support in the campaign. I am sure it could not be otherwise than that the Republicans of Michigan will take a deep interest in this campaign; an interest that altogether overteps all personal attachments. Your State has been proudly associated with the past successes of the Republican party, and your interests are now closely identified with its success in the pending campaign. I am sure, therefore, that I may accept your presence here to-night, not only as a personal compliment, but as a pledge that Michigan will be true again to those great principles of government which are represented by the Republican party. We cherish the history of our party and are proud of its high achievements; they stir the enthusiasm of the young and crown those who were early in its ranks with well-deserved laurels. The success of the Republican party has always been identified with the glory of the flag and the unity of the government. There has been nothing in the history or principles of our party out of line with revolutionary memories, or with the enlightened statesmanship of the framers of our Constitution. Those principles are greater than men, lasting as truth, and sure of final vindication and triumph. Let me thank you again for your visit, and ask introduction to

At the conclusion of General Harrison's speech, the ladies and gentlemen of the company were in turn presented to him and to his wife, Mr. F. R. Gilson, editor of the Benton Harbor Palladium, doing the honors of the occasion. The visitors then distributed themselves the two parlors and library, through General and Mrs. Harrison passing among them and holding pleasant conversation with each one. General Lucius Fairchild was also present, and mingled among the visitors, as did Judge Woods and wife, Hon. W. H. Calkins, and a number of other callers living in the city. Among the vis-itors from Benton Harbor was Ambrose H. Rowe, an old army comrade of General Harrison's and a member of his brigade. Mr. Wm. S. Farmer, an old voter of 1840, was also with the delegation. He said to the General, when introduced to him, "I voted for Clay and protection in 1836, for William Henry Harrison and reform in 1840, and, if God is willing, I intend to cast another vote for Ben Harrison in 1888." General Harrison thanked him for his support, and expressed the wish that his life might be preserved many years. Three of the visitors, J. A. Crawford, M. J. Vincent and M. G. Kennedy, entertained the company with a song during the call. The following is a list of the others present: E. M. Elick, G. M. Valentines, A. J. Kidd, Dr. J. Bell, C. C. Sweet, W. B. Shanklin, Dr. Boston, O. B. Hipp, R. M. Jones, James McDonald, W. L. Hogan, Allen Brunson, Frank Melton, P. W. Hall, F. R. Gilson and George W. Platt. These gentlemen were accompanied by their wives. There were also in the delegation Mrs. J. R. Price, Mrs. Maud Vincent, Gen. L. M. Ward, W. L. McClure, J. D. Rowe, J. C. Purrill and E. H. Kelly. M. Shepard and son, of St. Joseph, were also with the party. The visitors will return home this afternoon

The day at General Harrison's residence was passed very quietly, only a few persons calling. Among the visitors were A. L. Morrison and wife, of New York: A. C. Mellette, of Dakota, and U. Z. Wiley, of Benton county.

PHASES OF THE SITUATION.

General Fairchild Regards a Republican Victory as Certain. Gen. Lucius Fairchild, of Madison, Wis., the past commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was in the city yesterday, on his way home from the reunion at Gettysburg. He also attended the National Charity Conference at Buffalo, and called on General Harrison in the afternoon. He expressed himself to a Journal reporter, last night, as being more than pleased with General Harrison's nomination. "I honestly think," he said, "that the Republican party has chosen for its leader a man of sound principle and upright character. He is a man against whom not a single charge can be sustained. His past record has been a clean one, and that is what hurts these Democratic editors so. They will not commend bim, of course, because of their political belief, but no more can they truthfully pen a single line derogatory to

"You think, then, that General Harrison was the strongest candidate before the convention!" "Well, of course I was for Rusk, out of State pride, but after that I was for Harrison. Wisconsin turned completely over to him and was ardent in her support of his nomination. I am a strong Blaine man, but this was not Blaine's season to win. I certainly regard Harrison as the strongest man the party could put before the people. He is strongest for a good many reasons. His unexcelled war record, his eminence as a lawyer and a statesman, his adherence to protection and his interest in Americanindustries, and above all his purity of character, all these traits combine to make him a man in whose hands the affairs of the country are certainly safer than they have been for the past four years."

past administration will add to his strength in the coming campaign?

it will. Mr. Cleveland has accomplished absolutely nothing in the way of national importance. It strikes me that his administration has been a conglomerate mass of blunders, the cause of which has been his incapacity. He has made his name known (in a way) by his pension vetoes, his adherence to free-trade principles and his repeated manifestations of his incom-

"Do you regard Mr. Morton a strong man, po-"I know Mr. Morton well. I had ample opportunity to watch his actions when I was minister to Spain. He was minister to France at that time, and he is as perfect and complete in his character as any man I know. I have been largely through the Western part of New York, and I find there a strong growing feeling in his favor. He is a man who will make friends as "The prospects for a Republican victory seem very hopeful as you have seen them in your

"Decidedly so. These little labor and Chinese bubbles the Democrats are blowing will burst in a little while, and leave the Republican ticket unsullied even by such downright lies. Any man who has brains and an inclination to investigate these slanders will find that General Harrison is the best friend the laboring men of America have to-day, that his votes on the Chinese bill were based upon the Constitution, and that these statements about his saying a dollar a day was good enough for the workingman are nothing but infamous lies. No, I think the victory of the Republican party is a dead certainty. I do not even concede New York, unless New York city Democrats fix up some scheme to prevent a fair count I have seen prominent Democrats all over the country who confess that Blaine would have been fairly elected in 1884 if the vote had been honestly counted. Indiana is the fighting ground, but we will carry her. Wiscensin, I know, is safe, and Michigan, Ohio and Illinois are no less so. In the South, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, Alabama and Florida will go strongly for Harrison and Morton. I repeat it-Give us a free ballot and an honest count, and the Democrats will have to go next November. They can't help it. Their own men are facing on their platform. I know of a number of them who have pledged their support for Harrison. I regard the defeat of the bandanna as certain as the rising of to-morrow's sun."

Views of Michigan Men.

T. M. Valentine, of the Benton Harbor delegation, said to a reporter last night: "Our party has not been so thoroughly organized in Michigan for twenty years, not since 1868. The defeat of four years ago has probably served to stir us up. We are ready for the fray, and you may depend upon it we will allow no grass to ow under our feet between now and Novem ber. Michigan is reliably Republican, now as heretofore. It may not turn out the enormous majority it did twenty years ago, but there are good reasons for that. One of them is that there has been a large immigration the last few years from Canada. Especially is this the case in the lumber districts. These men bring their English free-trade ideas, and are Democrats to a man. Nevertheless, the Republicans will make many gains, and may be depended on for a good ma-

N. G. Kennedy, another member of the party, said: "Our party was well impressed with General Harrison. He impressed me as a levelheaded, clear sighted man, who would be a great credit to the party and an honor to the country. He is evidently a good off-hand speaker, and made us a very nice little talk indeed. He will have the support of the better elements of communities, and of the soldiers. He is a strong candidate. For one thing he is not likely to say anything foolish during the long siege of a

campaign, as most candidates are apt on some occasion to do." M. Shepherd, of St. Joseph, says that the outlook for the Republican party in his city is very bright. "I know personally of several Democrats," he continued, "who will this fall vote their first Republican ticket en account of President Cleveland's treatment of the soldiers. On the other hand, I have yet to learn of any Re-publican who is dissatisfied with his party or ticket. General Harrison's nomination is well received, and he will bring out the full vote of the party. Some of our people had other favorites, but they are perfectly content with the result, for they consider that it was a wise move to let Indiana name the candidate. Until two weeks before the Chicago convention I was for another man, but I then had occasion to take a trip through Indiana, and I was surprised to find that Harrison was such a warm favorite here." W. L. Hogue said: I am more than pleased with the way things look in Indiana. I was surprised to find men who voted for St. John or Cleveland in 1884 coming right to the front and duclaring for Harrison. We were for Alger, of course, but next to him Harrison was our man, and now we will stand up for him through thick and thin, not because he is a Republican, or because he heads our party ticket, but because he is a pure, noble, upright man, and any man with common sense can see that this country is safer in his hands than where it has been for the last four years. Harrison's record is one which cannot be beaten outside the party. The Democrate put up the best record they had when they neminated Cleveland; but we had a good supply to choose from, and the general opinion is that the choice made at Chicago hit just the man that is going to steer us through the Democratic rocks of free trade without a

scratch." F. R. Gilson, editor of the Benton Harbor Palladium, said: "There is one thing I notice here, and that is the great hold that Harrison's personal character has en the people. I wish more of our people could meet him. His past record, both in the army and in the Senate, is sufficient to carry him through, but it seems to me there is a personal magnetism about the man which no one can explain, but which, commends him to the hearts of all his friends. It says he will win, and I know the feeling in Michigan is that he is the man to do it. Another thing I noticed is the utter scarcity of material that Democratic editors have to manufacture scandalous lies. As a general rule, a candidate is pretty well curried down by his newspaper opponents, but with Harrison they are silent, not from a lack of inclination, but because, for a wonder, they can see the folly of their lying policy. Harrison is a man who will grow every day from now until his election, which I regard as certain. Our people have no attention to pay to these labor and Chinese troubles. They are such brazen falsehoods that I am proud to say our people see them. I have found, on investigation, that Harrison's voting on the anti-Chinese question met the hearty co-operation of the Pacific slope. Any man who would cast a vote that could afterward be proven unconstitutional, I regard as worse than a fool, to speak plainly."

Gen. L. M. Ward says that Republican enthusiasm in Michigan was never so marked as it is to-day. He thinks that the party will have this fall a largely increased majority in his State. The old campaigners of 1840 are coming out in large numbers, and an interest is being taken in the election by all classes that is chenomenal. The ticket, Harrison and Morton, and the battle cry, "America for Americans and protection to home industries," are exceedingly popular. He believes heartily in Republican success this fall.

A Tribute from Dakota, A. C. Mellette, of Daketa, was in the city yesterday, and speaking of the wishes and feeling of the people in that Territory said: "They are enthusiastic over the result of the Chicago convention. First, because it gave them ten delegates-that many votes-thus acknowledging the rights of statehood, which a Democratic President and Congress denies us. They are further pleased because the convention selected as standard-bearer the man who served us so faithfully as chairman of the Senate committee on Territories. General Harrison's first message as President will not be silent, or even uncertain on the Dakota issue. He will inquire of Congress why the 700,000 American citizens in Dakota are disfranchised, and push the inquiry un-til statehood there becomes an established fact." "Then you think General Harrison will be elected," the reporter asked him.

"Most assuredly. Cleveland is beaten before the battle has begun. He was only elected by divisions among Republicans. They are now united. They mean business. Cleveland is not strong with his party. He is an aristocrat, and has made many sore hearts among his supporters. Of course, the Republicans have no walk away, but they can win, and they will."

"What is your opinion of General Harrison?"
"I have known him a long time. I consider him one of the very highest products of this age. He is a ripe scholar, a pure man socially and politically, and, above all, is independent and self-reliant. He is simple in his tastes and manners, and is firm in his convictions as as adamant. While his studious habits may have tended to make him reserved, rather listening that he might learn than in talking to be heard, he is in every sense a commoner, a man of modest deportment, and I know that in all his political life he has been thrust into leadership by the people, and that he never courted the position. His ability and political convictions, and his duty under them always made him a prominent figure in Indiana campaigns, and his leadership was born of his own magnificent ability, his conscientious regard for his duty as an American citizen. The people will find all these things to be true as the campaign advances. He will be the same man when elected that he was man in whose hands the affairs of the country are certainly safer than they have been for the past four years."

"Do you think Cleveland's policy during his past administration will add to his strength in the coming campaign?"

"I don't see how any intelligent man can say "I don't see how a

will be a thorough Republican President, not in a partisan but in a political sense, and everybody will, under him, be proud that he is a Republican. He will unify the party, and all good citizens will delight in the administration."

The Irish and Protection. A. L. Morrison, a representative Irishman, of New York, was in the city yesterday. He was formerly United States marshal for New Mexico, but is at present engaged in campaign

work in the East, and especially among his own nationality in New York city. When he was asked about the Irish vote in New York he replied: "I think the Republicans will get a large portion of that which supported Cleveland in 1884. I have been actively engaged in organizing Irish Republican clubs in the city for several months past, and we have now a comorganization in every one twenty four assembly with a general and higher organization made up from all these. If Mr. Blaine had had anything like the organization there in 1884 that we have now, Grover Cleveland would not be President of the United States to-day." "The work will be actually pushed from now

"Most assuredly. We have only made a beginning. I believe the Republican party lost the presidency four years ago through lack of organization in the State of New York, and, especially, in New York city. Such a condition will not exist again soon, at least, not this year. We will be disciplined and equipped well by the time the battle comes on.'

"Do you find a tendency among the Irishmen in New York to leave the Democratic party on

"Oh, very decidedly. You know that if there is one thing every Irishman knows, it is that the free-trade policy of England has utterly ruined his own native land. No matter bow ignorant he may be, he knows that Ireland once had prosperous factories and manufacturing industries of all kinds that do not exist to-day, and he knows full well what caused their destruction. I tell you an Irishman don't need much instruction on that point. I dropped into a hat-I left, and talked with an intelligent young man who voted for Cleveland. He said that he had twenty-five Irishmen in a back room, at work, nearly all of whom tvoted for Cleveland in 1884, but that not one would do so this year. He said if the tariff is cut off a very little on the goods they are manufacturing, it means one of two things—their own wages must be reduced, or they must go into something else and allow foreigners to manufacture those hats. It don't take any argument to convert such men to favor protection. They can see right before them what free trade means. They know the cost of material, what their wages are and what the manufactured goods sell for, and, of course, they can figure out the problem for themselves.

"Do you find this sentiment general among the workingmen?" "Yes, they are all very decidedly for Harrison and Morton, and protection. My judgment is that the Democrats are going to lose heavily all over the city on this issue. Workingmen are joining our ranks right along, and before this campaign is over there will be a larger number with us than we have had in years."

Richard A. Merrithew, the stair-builder on

An Outrage on the Flag.

Massachusette avenue, who has been having some trouble over hanging the stars and stripes out at his shop window, states that the insults to the flag still continue. Yesterday at noon the flag was again torn down. He is unable to catch the cowards in the act, as they generally choose a time when no one is looking to do their work. In the shops adjoining and above him are employed several rank Democrats. Mr. Merrithew has pretty good evidence to warrant the belief that they are responsible for these outrages. Charles Seasongood was caught with the flag in his hand by Mr. Merrithew at one time, but he denied tearing it down, and got out of it by saying that he was only returning it to its owner. Leichardt, a Democrat, the foreman, denies knowing anything about the matter. When asked by a Journal reporter for the name of the young man that was caught by Merrithew he refused to give it, and only did so when it was suggested to him that the name might be secured at the office. There seems to be a general understanding among the Democrats in both shops adjoining Merrithew's office that the flag is to be knocked down as often as it is put up, but it was yesterday again placed in position on an iron rod, so that it will be a little more difficult to remove it. Merrithew is a great Harrison man, and says that he will maintain his right to diplay the American flag even if he has to seek another place where he can be protected from the disloyal acts of men who evidently, though claiming to be good citizens, have no sympathy with the institutions of this country. The police have been advised about the matter. Several of the men who are taking an active part in the matter are said by other employes to be Socialists, yet they vote with the

Revolutionizing the Third District. The reports from the Third congressional district are highly encouraging to the Republicans. A letter to a gentleman here in the city says: "Harrison county has a good organization of Lincoln leagues. Republicans are all united and working together. They are confident of large gains. The Democratic papers are reporting that Judge Gresham's friends are not for Harrison, particularly naming H. N. Applegate, Walter Davis and John Orwick. These men brand the statement as a lie. Applegate has fitted up a hall and tendered it for the use of the Lincoln League free of rent. The Republicans of Jackson county say that never in their experience has there been so much enthusiasm, vim and vigor in the party in that county as at present. The changes from the Democrats to us are surprising. They confidently expect to reduce the Democratic majority there 500 votes. Scott county, also, is in good condition. The changes there are all in favor of the Republicans, and the party is aggressive and enthusiastic. The same may be said of Jennings county. In fact, the old Third—the Gibralter of the Democracy-never looked so cheering for

the Republicans." An additional evidence of the many Democrats in this district who are leaving the party of free trade comes from New Albany. A letter from M. M. Hurley, yesterday, to a gentleman in this city gives the names of merchants and manufacturers who have left Cleveland, whom they supported four years ago, and come over to the side of Harrison, Morton, protection and good government. Among these gentlemen are named Mr. McClatchney, master mechanic of the L., N. A. & C. R. R.; John Schrader, manu-facturer of furniture; J. W. Hartley and his three sons, all merchants; S. A. McClung and John Mann, merchants, and C. H. Conner, manufacturer of iron roofing. The latter voted for

How Democrats Favor Labor. There is a great deal of complaint coming from the employes of the United States Pension Office, of this city, over the way they are treated under a Democratic administration. They claim that instead of civil-service reform and the eighthour rule being observed they have both been grossly violated. While the Pension Office was in charge of General Kneffer the men were never required to work more than eight hours a day unless it was during the payment of certificates once every three months. "Recently," said an employe yesterday, "we have been required to work an hour extra every day, and in addition to that we are made to work nearly every night, sometimes until 10 and 11 o'clock, without extra pay. It seems to be the idea to make a re-

form record at the expense of the laboring men." Another gentleman had this to say: "If the comic Democratic daily of this city will recover from its mad dog-days which have come upon it since the nomination of General Harrison for President, and will cast its zealous labor eye over the United States Pension agency of this city, it will find a file to "knaw" that will keep it busy during this campaign in explaining Democratic love for labor as practiced at the agency under a Democratic administration, where the regular working hours have been increased instead of diminished, and where the working hours, taking the extra time employed into consideration, without any extra compensation, average about eleven hours a day. Such is the eight-hour law as obeyed under Democratic rule!" Notwithstanding such treatment at the hands

of the administration, the employes all expect to be called on to "come down" liberally with campaign subscriptions.

Will Redeem New York.

Hon. D. S. Alexander, late Fifth Auditor of the

Treasury, and formerly of Indiana, but according to his own statement, "since he became an offensive partisan, a resident of Buffalo, N. Y.," is in the city. He is here assisting General Harrison in handling some of his correspond ence and arranging some other matters of detail. He says that Buffalo, N. Y., the home of Cleveland, that gave Mr. Blaine about 1,400 ma-

erable. It is a paper that circulates very largely among the wage earners, and wields an effective influence. The question of protection is also, he says, working largely to the Republican advantage in New York, and the leaders of the party feel entirely confident of redeeming it from Democratic control in November. The unity of the Republicans is one of the most gratifying eatures of the campaign. The nomination of General Harrison has everywhere received the most unqualified approval. He does not know a Republican among all his acqueintances that is diseatisfied with the ticket, but on the contrary they are most enthusiastic and sanguine of success. Mr. Alexander will remain several days in the city.

How Workingmen Will Vote. W. R. McKeen, or Terre Haute, said recently to a reporter: "General Harrison's nomination has drawn the party lines closely in this State. Indians is always Republican when we get out our full vote. That will be done this year. I think the workingmen will vote for the General. They know that he is fair, clean, honest and for good order. I am not one of those men who can look upon the laborer as having a lower standard of moral excellence than other people. I could not think the workingman was built that way. because it is against all my experience. I have been a busy man all my life and have had a great many interests. I have never yet found the time when those interests were not almost wholly in the custody of workingmen. I have never been dissatisfied or suspicious of this condition. I do not believe there is a great difference in the general character of laborers. That is to say, I do not believe that, because the Vandalia railroad, or any other institution in which am interested has true and sensible men in its service, it has all the and sensible men. I believe, too. that the workingman thinks. I have often noticed in passing the home of the laborer at night that he is reading either in his yard or in his parlor. There is no class of men engaged in active pursuits who are generally better inter's, on the Bowery, a short time before | formed on the topics of the day than the workingmen. Now, along with all this information, and the desire to acquire more, there is abundant reasoning. A man whose vote is cast according to reason will vote for Harrison. His party's record is better; its position to-day is better. On the Vandalia we promote men according to their records. The rule has produced such good results that I believe it could be adopted by the country in its administration of public affairs.

> Mr. Pierce Will Support Harrison. Mr. Winslow S. Pierce, jr., of New York city, called upon General Harrison yesterday. Mr. Pierce gave the General assurances of his support to the life-long friend of his father and the favorite of Indianians here and elsewhere. General Harrrison expressed his pleasure and appreciation at this new evidence of Democratic support. Mr. Pierce is a nephew of the late Vice-president Hendricks, and is connected with the law firm in New York of which Judge John B. Dillon and Gen. Wager Swayne are the chiefs. A recent argument by Mr. Pierce, before the full bench of the Supreme Court of the United States in the well-known Iron Mountain railroad cases, involving many millions, has been favorably commented upon in legal circles. He is in the city visiting his brother, Mr. H. D. Pierce, for a few days. He says the nomina-tion of Harrison and Morton gives much satisfaction, and he hears of constant accessions to their ranks, with promise of still more.

> Ohio in First-Class Condition. Colonel J. F. Ogilvie, of Columbus, O., chairman of the Republican State central committee in 1884, is in the city. He says that Ohio gave Blaine 31,000 majority and it will do equally as well or better for Harrison. He does not think Thurman's nomination will add a vote to the Democratic ticket in his State. Thurman will gain a few personal friends, but will lose more than he will gain, as he is decidedly unpopular with certain elements of his party. The Republican organization is first-class throughout the State and the nomination of Harrison and Morton gave great satisfaction. Of course, all are interested in the great battle in Indiana, but are confident that the Republican cause is going to triumph. "Its in the air," said the Colone!

Not a Discordant Element.

Hobart Krum, of Schobain, N. Y., sends greeting to a friend here in behalf of his State, which, he says, will carry the day with Harrison, Morton and Miller as guides. There is not a discordant element in the party throughout the State, and everybody is perfectly satisfied. The nomination of Harrison, he writes, fell like a wet blanket on the Democracy. There are men in this country who have refused to vote for Blaine but who now pledge their hearty support to the ticket, regarding both Harrison and Morton as men whose clean records and interest in the national welfare will carry them through

successfully. A Large Num' c Coming. The Republicans of Fo. fler and Benton connty are coming two handred strong to call on General Harrison next Thursday.

Republican Ortzation.

The Porter Cadets, ca a escort corps, was organized last night in ayor's office. Wm. G. Beech was elected ca rain, and George Hollenbeck and M. V. Scott as lieutenants. The club will be limited to fifty, and will purchase full uniforms with flambeau belmets. Republicans of the Ninth ward will meet at 7:30 at Reichwein Hall, corner Market and Noble

streets, te-night, to organize a Harrison and Morton Club. The Republicans of the First Ward will also meet this evening at the corner of Columbia and Home avenue, for the same A meeting was held in Harding & Hovey's office, No. 24 West Washington street, last

night to organize a railroad Republican club. Steps were taken to perfect the organization at an early date. It is the intention to include both officials and employes of all the city roads, and a large membership is counted on. A meeting of the Harrison and Morton ciub

of Haughville, will be held to-night. The Hon. W. D. Foulke will present the State issues as they are to be discussed in the coming campaign, and Col. J. A. Bridgland will speak on national questions. An enthusiastic meeting is expected as the club now numbers over one hundred, many of whom supported the Democratio ticket in 1884.

Woman Who Pulled Harrison's Hair. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Madison, July 9 .- Mrs. Bates, of this city. says that Gen. Benjamin Harrison was a neighbor of hers at North Bend, Ind., and she remembers very distinctly of giving him a whipping when a small boy at school. Mrs. Bates says she was a little girl then and gave Ben a vigorous hair-pulling. Her husband was a soldier in the late war and is a red-hot Harrison Republican. Mrs. Bates wants the General to come this way during the campaign so she can remind him of the hair-pulling she gave him when a schoolboy.

For All Men.

Buffalo Express The town of Titusville, Pa., placed its Fourth of July celebration in the hands of the Knights of Labor. This seems to raise a doubt as to whether the poor capitalist and employer can come in under the Constitution and Declaration of Independence. We still believe that the eagle screams for all.

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